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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2812

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17 June 1983

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UNITA ON FAILURE TO RECAPTURE CZECHOSLOVAKS

MB271431 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 27 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, who were born and forged among the people, are a powerful weapon in the hands of the people, who use it to impose their will against the Russian and Cuban invaders and to drive away the reactionary clique of MPLA traitors and their followers.

There is no force in the world capable of making us give up the defense of the sacred right of fighting for our freedom and for our fatherland and happiness and our well-being. This statement was made by General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, our dear president and FALA supreme commander.

The Alto Catumbela event, which was marked by success, has once again put to the test the fighting capacity of the glorious FALA fighters and their high level of discipline and political maturity in fulfilling the guidelines from General Jonas Malheiros Savimbi.

The Russians, the Cubans, and the MPLA sellouts have been discredited as a war and propaganda machine. The efforts made by 5,000 Cubans and by several thousand others of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], who launched a colossal and brutal offensive aimed at recapturing the Czechoslovaks from UNITA, enabled our people and world opinion to see clearly the desperate weakness of the enemy forces.

The foreigners who were captured at Alto Catumbela by UNITA are safely arriving at UNITA's impenetrable bases. The failure of the adventurous mission conducted by the enemy is therefore evident. It backfired, and the results were quite different from those expected by the minority puppet regime of Luanda. While retreating to their hideouts, the thousands of Cuban mercenaries and murderous FAPLA traitors resorted to plundering and destroying the property of the local population. They committed indiscriminate massacres against the population.

As we have said before, the victory achieved by FALA forces at Alto Catumbela proved once again the fighting capacity of the glorious FALA forces and their high level of discipline and political maturity in fulfilling the guidelines laid down by Gen Jonas Malheiros Savimbi.

# FRENCH ARTICLES ON FNLA DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3432, 23 May 83 p 1261

[Text]

Following evidence of strained relations between the authorities and the French news media (*West Africa*, May 16) two major French news institutions have carried extensive coverage of the activities of opposition movements, writes our correspondent.

*Agence France Presse*, whose correspondent in Luanda, M. Jean-Luc Porte, was recently expelled, carried an article claiming that two thirds of the country was in a state of insecurity because of the activities of Unita. The article also noted the "unpopularity" of the Cuban internationalist forces in certain parts of the country, and implied that many of the Cubans were only in Angola to earn good money and increase their kudos at home.

*Le Monde*, France's major daily newspaper, carried a long piece detailing the activities in the north of the country of the FNLA, the rebel group led by Holden Roberts. Headlined "With the forgotten guerrillas of the FNLA", the article detailed various attacks rebel forces had made against Government positions. It said: "The guerrillas lasted 15 years

against the Portuguese; they are sure to last longer against the MPLA".

The journalist who wrote the piece in *Le Monde* had apparently spent two months with the FNLA, certainly without Government permission. He was thus in the country illegally, by Luanda's reckoning. It was the illegal entry of a French TV and radio crew with the connivance of Jonas Savimba which helped spark the row with Paris in the first place.

At the time, the Ambassador to Paris, Luis de Almeida, said he was shocked that the French media should be so at odds with official French Government policy. That policy is broadly to support Luanda, at least diplomatically, in its struggle against right-wing and South African-backed rebels. The backlash to his complaint will presumably shock him further.

CSO: 3400/1483

UNITA COMMENTS ON USE OF CHILDREN

MB261009 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 25 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Comrades and compatriots: In the face of recent blows inflicted on the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in the field of military action by the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], the vestiges and effectiveness of the numbers of FAPLA forces continuing the fight have been reduced by an alarming proportion. Now they even take the children out of school by force and without restraint and put them into the enemy armed forces without any training.

Every time that the FAPLA traitors retreat in disarray following confrontations with UNITA forces, FALA, the effect is desperate and results in the increasing agitation by the MPLA, FAPLA and their bosses, the Russians and Cubans. A desperate enemy is more cowardly and more cruel. In this last hour the enemy is going to inflict harm on the population and murder people indiscriminately. A desperate enemy tries to hide behind children. In this connection, UNITA exhorts the parents and the youths to have the courage to protest and express their unequivocal rejection of the recruiting of children and youth from the schools to join the ranks of treason, the FAPLA.

FAPLA means death. UNITA continues at all costs in its fundamental position: to fight the Russians, to fight the Cubans until the last colonialist leaves our land. The main desire of our people is to fight the chieftains and traitors of the MPLA as well as the Cubans, in order to be free from foreign interference.

UNITA, with its armed wing, FALA, is firmly and intransigently committed to the fight so that Angola and its sons may live in a fatherland which is theirs, free and independent as soon as possible. There is nothing, no force in the world, that can sway us from this position.

The 7 years of anti-Cuban resistance have clearly shown that the war will expand further and become more deep-rooted. The Angolan people led by Comrade President Dr Savimbi have been resisting and demonstrating their



fighting and organizational ability to achieve the inevitable final triumph.

The war and propaganda machinery of the Russians and Cubans has been surpassed. UNITA, deep-rooted and forged in the revolutionary struggle, believes in victory. Everything now points to the achievement of this victory, in view of the efforts undertaken by the good sons of the fatherland, and in view of the continued blows they have been inflicting on the enemy--the Russians, the Cubans, and the MPLA-FAPLA traitors--on all fighting fronts.

The MPLA is nearing its final defeat. When the forced recruitment campaign covers schools and children, it is a sign of the beginning of the end.

Now, comrades, let us all contribute our efforts, large or small, for the final blow. Let us join our ranks to speed up the unstoppable march--with Comrade President Dr Savimbi at the head of the column--to Luanda, our destination. Let us see the compatriots in the cities carry out actions to harmonize their steps with the march of revolution, which is moving toward the achievement of power and toward Luanda.

It is a unanimous desire of all Angolans to see the Cubans out of our country and our fatherland. It is only the chieftains of the MPLA, a social and political minority of displaced persons, who insist on the presence of Cubans in our country, because they do not have the support of the people in their exercise of power in the posts they occupy illegally.

All Angolan patriots must at this time express their rejection of the Cubans, and demand their withdrawal from our country. It is only with the withdrawal of the last Cuban from our fatherland that peace will return to the country and that national reconciliation, national unity, and economic reconstruction of our country will be achieved.

All Angolan patriots have a role to play in the struggle against the Cuban presence in our country. Today, comrades, we are specifically going to address ourselves to the compatriots in the cities. But let us first of all recall what Comrade President Dr Savimbi taught us about the vulnerable points of the enemy. One of the points where the enemy is vulnerable is his rearguard. The rearguard of the enemy is where he is concentrated. The city, for example, is the rearguard of the enemy.

Here in the cities and towns, all the Angolans--teachers, civil servants, workers, harbor and railway workers, students--must each demonstrate to the world in his own way, no matter how small, that the Angolan people unanimously demand the withdrawal of the Cubans. With chalk, with charcoal, and wherever you are, write: Cubans out of Angola. At your work place, talk, organize, and mobilize others: Cubans out of Angola. In schools, students and teachers write this on pieces of paper and drop them in the streets of the cities and towns. Written on the papers should be: Cubans out of Angola. In the neighborhoods, in the silent night, let us attack the Cubans. Within the FAPLA, the police, and the MPLA there are patriots

who are opposed to the presence of Cubans in our country. These compatriots must make use of the means they have at their disposal--guns, explosives, mines--to help us eliminate the Cubans here and there.

In this way, compatriots, we in the cities and towns will be acting in coordination with UNITA in the bush, which for 7 years has made its "no" heard through the barrel of the gun--its total and unshakable rejection of the Cuban presence in our country. This way, comrades and compatriots, we shall soon have the final victory as a result of the efforts by each one of us. This is what Comrade President Dr Savimbi teaches us.

CSO: 3442/249

UNITA RADIO COMMENTS ON WORKERS' SUFFERING

MB300500 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 29 May 83

[UNITA Radio; station commentary: "The Country's Unity"]

[Text] When we saw that Portuguese colonialism had fallen we, the Angolan workers, thought that forced and underpaid labor had ended. We, all Angolan workers, thought that the toppling of the Portuguese colonial fascist dictatorship in our country would bring about the just distribution of the country's resources and, consequently, the happiness longed for by the oppressed.

The line that the MPLA is the people and the people are the MPLA served as the bait in 1974, causing some fellow Angolans to follow the swindlers. Early in 1975 the MPLA took the first steps toward high treason by opening the door to the invasion of our country by the Cuban mercenary soldiers. Since then our country has become the arena for international vagrants who want to exploit our country's resources.

UNITA was determined to give independence and freedom back to the Angolan people, and UNITA accepted the path of sacrifice and honor, that is, the armed struggle, as the only means of guaranteeing the rebirth of our fatherland as an independent and sovereign nation. On 8 February 1976 Comrade President Dr Savimbi called the general alert throughout Angola to begin the popular resistance against the Russian and Cuban occupation of our country and against the MPLA sell-outs.

Because of Cuban vanity and MPLA boastfulness many fellow Angolans were deceived, and they risked their lives by living with the enemy. Others were tricked by the dangerous swindles of MPLA cheaters, and ignored the dangers of a return to neocolonialism and slavery.

The massacre of the population, theft, and other violations, immoralities, and crimes are the means used by the Cubans against the Angolan people. The so-called People's Republic of Angola is nothing but a land of famine and unemployment and a police regime. The Cuban influence is evident everywhere. The Angolan worker has been dishonored. Skilled Angolan workers of renown competence are either unemployed or poorly paid. This suffering and

misery, which affect all Angolans who do not belong to the privileged class along with the Russian and Cuban oppressors and the MPLA masters, unite us all in the same ideal of liberating the fatherland from the Russian and Cuban neocolonialist claws and building a fatherland of justice and happiness in terms of the most profound aspirations of the Angolan people. Today is no longer the time to entertain illusions. Discontent is widespread, and even those fellow Angolans who were deceived and who praised the MPLA in 1975 can no longer do the same today, for it is just not possible to applaud famine, suffering, misery and death. Today, there is a desire by all Angolans, throughout the nation, to see the Cubans leave and to build our own happiness with our own hands.

The Angolan workers have become aware of their suffering and of the inhuman exploitation by the Luanda minority regime in the service of the Russians and Cubans. The strikes and other similar acts which are likely to put the Luanda government in a cul de sac, must encourage all Angolan workers to demand even more of their inalienable rights as workers of Angola. It is in the economic battle that unity between the urban workers and the fighters living in the bush can be expressed. It is in the unity around General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, chairman of the party and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

CSO: 3442/249



ANGOLA

BRIEFS

TOURISM OFFICIAL VISITS CUBA—In order to implement the decisions contained in the cooperation protocol signed in February this year between our country and the Republic of Cuba in the fields of tourism and the hotel industry, (Viriato Santos), the national director of tourism and the hotel industry, arrived in Havana yesterday. During his stay in Cuba, the Angolan official will hold meetings with Cuban officials connected with tourism and the hotel industry, in particular, the head of the National Institute of Tourism, to discuss future modes of cooperation. (Viriato Santos) will also tour some hotels and other tourist facilities. This will undoubtedly facilitate a valuable exchange of experiences, as provided in the cooperation protocol of February 1983. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 May 83]

CSO: 3442/252

SPANISH PRESS REPORTS DETAILS OF RECENT FOILED COUP

AB251425 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Madrid, May 25 (AFP)—President Teodoro Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea was to be assassinated during an official visit to the West African country's mainland region in a coup attempt foiled about 10 days ago by the Malabo authorities, the Spanish press reported here today.

Quoting a statement by Equatorial Guinean Foreign Minister Marcelino Nguema Onguene on Monday to diplomats in Malabo, the press reports said the coup was to have taken place during a visit by President Obiang to a Chinese-built power station.

Mr Nguema reportedly confirmed the arrest of about 100 people and said the plot had been hatched as a result of tribal rivalries. The Equatorial Guinean minister also apparently invited the foreign diplomats to attend the trial of the alleged rebels, but did not give a date for the hearing.

Meanwhile, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran returned to Madrid today, after a lightning visit to Malabo designed to heal relations following the coup bid. A diplomatic source said Mr Moran flew to Malabo yesterday to discuss the presence of one of the alleged rebels, Sergeant Venancio Mico, in the Spanish Embassy, where he sought refuge after the coup attempt. Mr Moran, who had talks with Lieutenant Colonel Obiang during which he delivered a message from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, did not make a statement on his return to Madrid.

The Foreign Ministry under-secretary, Gonzalo Puente Ojea, who accompanied the foreign minister, said that Mr Moran's handling of the affair had been "effective and satisfactory," but did not go into further details. He said Mr Moran would discuss his trip at a cabinet meeting to be held later today. The Spanish press reported today that Mr Moran reached an agreement with Lt Col Obiang according to which Sgt. Mico would be handed over to the Malabo authorities on condition that he was not executed and was given a fair trial.

CSO: 3400/1477

DIPLOMATS DENOUNCE RSA FOR MAPUTO ATTACK

AB301045 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Maputo, 30 May (AFP)--Ambassadors posted in the Mozambican capital have spoken out against last Monday's attack on Mozambique by the South African Air Force, calling it a "criminal" and "unjustifiable" act against civilian targets. Among the diplomats interviewed by the Maputo newspaper NOTICIAS was outgoing French Ambassador Bernard Boyer who said "the detestable South African regime" must bear full responsibility for the damage inflicted on Mozambique.

Six people were killed and 39 wounded in the early morning raid on a Maputo suburb. The South African Government said its planes hit military targets of the African National Congress (ANC) opposition movement, in retaliation for the ANC car bomb explosion which killed 19 people in Pretoria 10 days ago. But British Ambassador John Stewart told the Maputo newspaper that "the targets hit (by the South African warplanes) are civilian and there is no evidence to suspect the existence of ANC military bases." He said members of the Maputo diplomatic corps could visit "any of the attacked areas we wanted to see" and that all questions regarding the targets "had a clear response" from the Mozambican security minister.

Mr Boyer said the air raid was "a South African aggression against Mozambique," and Soviet Ambassador Yuri Sepeliov said the South African claim that it hit ANC military bases was "a maneuver" to justify "barbaric and inhuman acts."

CSO: 3400/1489

COMMENTARY SCORES MAPUTO RAID, RSA AGGRESSION

MB261715 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 May 83

[Station commentary: "From the Voice of FRELIMO"]

[Text] The racist regime of South Africa continues to attack our country. In its escalation of crimes, the racists sent their air force and carried out a terrorist operation in Matola, a terrorist operation because its objective was to kill people, destroy houses, and sow terror and instability. It was a terrorist action because it was not aimed at any military target. As it is the habit of the Pretoria regime, the Nazis of our era, its targets were children, pregnant women, and workers who were getting ready for another day of work.

Once again, the South African racists demonstrated their main tactics--crime and terror. Similarly, they once again deliberately chose their time to launch the terrorist attack. They attacked us just a few days after we had held the Fourth FRELIMO Congress. They attacked us 2 days after the historic rally of 21 May. They attacked us at a time when we are improving the organization of our lives. They attacked us at a time when we are defining with greater clarity the paths to our victory over famine and misery, at a time when we are politically and ideologically more prepared to neutralize the internal enemy. This choice of time is not accidental.

The racists' wrath against our people was increased by the success of the fourth congress. It is because the racists know that our revolution is advancing, it is because they feel that the type of civilization we are building is being consolidated, and it is because they feel that our model inspires and galvanizes the oppressed in their own country that the racist regime carries out acts of aggression against us. They continue to hamper the wind of change with their hands. This new racist aggression underlines the justness of the fourth congress. It underlines the priority we must give the defense of our fatherland and for the organization of life in all the sectors. It underlines the need for us all to be organized to defend our enterprises, our factories, our villages, and our wards. It underlines the need for us to defend our hospitals, our health centers, and our schools. It underlines the need for us to defend our sons, our mothers, and our towns.



During the racist aggression against Matola, our armed forces responded promptly and courageously to the criminal attack, thus preventing it from achieving all its objectives. The militia and the vigilant groups played an important role, particularly in protecting the children. In the hospitals, doctors, nurses and ambulance drivers who were off-duty ran to the help of the wounded as soon as they learned about the attack. Shortly after the racist aggression, dozens of people voluntarily went to donate blood.

We must continuously reinforce our organization for the defense of our country by being politically conscious and united, and by further strengthening our solidarity. The racists will not be able to penetrate the wall of steel of our united and organized people who are 13 million revolutionary soldiers.

CSO: 3442/249

## MOZAMBIQUE

### U.S., UK DIPLOMATS CITED ON AIR RAID

MB271642 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Western diplomats based in Maputo have rejected claims by the apartheid regime that the targets of Monday's South African air raid on Matola were ANC bases and a missile site. British Ambassador (John Steward) told the newspaper NOTICIAS that all the targets were civilians and there was no evidence at all of guerrilla bases. Ambassador (Steward) said he had examined very carefully all the areas attacked, especially the (Somopal) jam factory, and had concluded that there was no sign of the factory ever having been an ANC military installation. The Pretoria regime claimed that the factory was a base for 200 ANC guerrillas.

The ambassador said that Jacinto Veloso of the Frelimo Political Bureau, who accompanied the diplomats for about 3 hours tour of the area, was prepared to take them anywhere they wanted to go. A U.S. diplomat told the newspaper that what they had seen were civilian houses attacked by South African warplanes. The targets showed no evidence of (?having been a site of) ANC military activity, he said. The diplomat said the raid would only create problems in the search for peaceful solutions in southern Africa.

Another member of the Frelimo Political Bureau, Marcelino dos Santos, said that the barbaric military attack will reinforce the determination of the Mozambican people to build a country free from exploitation and discrimination, a country of progress, justice, and peace. Mr Dos Santos was speaking at the funeral of five of the victims of the raid. He said the apartheid regime feared and hated the people and had to resort to crime, terrorism, and destruction to impose its will. They attacked Mozambique, he said, because this country represents freedom, equality, and human dignity. Mr Dos Santos said Pretoria was also attacking us because their main instrument of destabilization in Mozambique, the Kizumba bandits, were being defeated. The South African citizen who died in the raid had been killed because he fled to the country where he would not be discriminated against or humiliated. But, Mr Dos Santos concluded, no one can stop the wind with their hands. Our people defeated the racist Rhodesian regime and they would equally defeat the South African racist aggressors. The destiny of all races is the same, he said. [sentence indistinct]

CSO: 3400/1479

MAPUTO COMMENTARY SCORES RSA AIR STRIKE

MB261541 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 25 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The military attack on Mozambique by the Pretoria regime on Monday was an action of a government in panic. The wild statements from Pretoria about scores of guerrillas of the ANC being killed, of ANC bases being destroyed are so far removed from the truth that no sensible person could believe them.

Diplomats and journalists from all over the world have spent hours touring the area which was attacked. They found that not a single building hit by fire from the South African warplanes had any connection with the African National Congress of South Africa. They found that of the six people killed in the attack, five were Mozambicans and only one was a South African. He was a refugee and was hit, apparently by chance, when he was washing a car in the street. The others killed were two Mozambican children, two Mozambican women and one Mozambican man. None of them had anything to do with the ANC or the Mozambican armed forces.

It is important to note that these facts were not presented to press by the Mozambican Government. Foreign newspaper correspondents visited the area shortly after the attack and reported on what they saw and had many hours before the Mozambican Government made any statement. At a press conference in the evening, the information minister thanked foreign correspondents for having provided details of what happened because they were first to tour the area which had been attacked.

This was not an attack on the ANC. The ANC is inside South Africa and attacks targets very far from Mozambique, in Cape Town, for example. This was an attack on Mozambique, as everyone who has visited Matola since the attack could see. The South African Air Force attacked a Mozambican factory, Mozambican houses, and Mozambican electric power lines.

The Pretoria regime was shocked last Friday when its air force headquarters were wrecked by a bomb. They say 18 people were killed, most of them air force personnel. That has nothing to do with Mozambique. How the South Africans chose to attack the oppressors is their business. But there is a

connection with Mozambique. The people who made the attack in Pretoria were representatives of the black majority. The majority of the Mozambican population are also black. They are convenient targets for a racist regime bent on demonstrating to its supporters that it can kill black Africans.

And what success did they have? A 3-year-old girl, a 6-year-old girl, two women, one of them pregnant, and two men. No further comment is necessary.

CSO: 3400/1479



SHAKE-UP PROMISED IN AGRICULTURE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 11 May 83 p 7

[Text]

MAPUTO. Mozambique's Minister of Agriculture, Sergio Vieira, has pledged a decentralisation of his ministry and a sharp reduction in the number of its administrative personnel.

Speaking to some 600 workers of the ministry recently, he said that it was possible to produce enough food for everyone in the country, despite the current drought, and despite South Africa's undeclared war against Mozambique.

"Our production should be such that, by 1985 we cease importing rice and maize, we raise the production of cassava and beans, and we breed more livestock," he said.

"But we aren't going to grow cassava or breed cattle in the ministry building" (A locality is the smallest administrative division in

rural Mozambique. A district is a sub-division of a province).

Ministry staff, said Sergio Vieira, would make regular visits to the 32 districts considered strategic for agricultural production. Each ministry official, he ordered, must go out into the districts at least once a month.

Criticising the ministry, he said that, although the people regarded it as 'the command post' in the battle against hunger, "perhaps we are failing because we have too many commanders and too few soldiers". He added that "we must put these commanders in charge of companies".

"We must have fewer people serving tea, and we must have more people picking up hoe and working". Aim / Mana

CSO: 3400/1483

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION**—A delegation of the Soviet Union led by Nikolay Sofinskiy, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, arrived in Maputo yesterday for a visit to Mozambique. At the Maputo international airport the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Fernando Ganhao, principal of the Eduardo Mondlane University. During its week-long stay the Soviet delegation will hold talks with Mozambique education authorities, and protocols of cooperation will be signed. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 27 May 83]

CSO: 3442/252

## BRIEFS

**CONTEH STILL IN OAU BID**—Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh has confirmed that he will stand for election as Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). In an interview with the government-owned DAILY MAIL, Mr. Conteh, 37, said he was "still in the race for the election". "All indications show, given the circumstances under which the election might be held, that it is in our favour," he said. The minister expressed optimism that the OAU summit scheduled for next month in Addis Ababa would go on as planned. "We fervently hope that the OAU will be able to have a full and successful meeting at which every member state will participate," he told the DAILY MAIL. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3432, 23 May 83 p 1268]

**LINKS WITH TEHRAN WIDEN**—Sierra Leone and Iran have signed a "letter of understanding" for the expansion of economic, political and cultural ties between the two countries. In the letter signed by Foreign Minister Abulai Conteh during a recent visit to Iran, the Sierra Leone Government will supply Iran with wood and agricultural products. Meanwhile, Iran's first ambassador to Sierra Leone has arrived in Freetown to take up office. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3432, 23 May 83 p 1268]

**CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT SUGGESTED**—The Freetown independent daily newspaper, WATCH, has called for an amendment of the present one party constitution to return to that of the Republican, April 19, 1971. It said the post of Prime Minister whose holder should become head of government should be established and the powers of the President should be cut down to ceremonial. In its last week-end edition, the paper said the two offices of vice-presidents should be abolished. The paper urged President Siaka Stevens to announce these changes during the forthcoming state opening of Parliament on June 3. The paper said the President should then quit the political scene and retire as the head of the All Peoples Congress (APC). [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3432, 23 May 83 p 1268]

**MORE RICE, WHEAT EXPECTED**—More rice and wheat are expected in Freetown shortly following a \$3.6m. agreement concluded between the United States and Sierra Leone under the Food Aid Programme. The agreement provides for a total grant of \$3m.—worth of rice and \$0.6m.—worth of wheat for the people of Sierra Leone. These commodities, according to the agreement, should be sold within Sierra Leone and the proceeds paid into a special account at the Bank of Sierra Leone to support the country's economic development efforts,

particularly in food production. This is the largest single food aid to Sierra Leone from the US Government since the programme was started in Sierra Leone in 1977, and brings to \$13.6m. the total amount of food aid to Sierra Leone from the United States Government. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3432, 23 May 83 p 1268]

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has announced that it is ready to help Sierra Leone in the development of primary schools with an \$18.5m. loan. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3432, 23 May 83 p 1268]

CSO: 3400/1483



## **NPF DIRECTOR DISCUSSES FUND'S DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM**

### **Details of Director's Statement**

**Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 83 p 3**

[Excerpt] The National Provident Fund (NPF) plans to invest at least 100 million/- for the next five years in loans, equity, projects and real estate in efforts to maximise the utilisation of its investible funds.

The plan is part of the new diversification policy that aims at improving the company's performance in discharging its duties to the public according to NPF Director of Finance and Planning, Ndugu Peter Mfundo.

Ndugu Mfundo told a press conference convened by the NPF Director General Ndugu Stephen W. Kuffar at NPF headquarters in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the diversification policy would include the channelling of up to 25 per cent of the company's investible funds into private investments and the remaining 75 per cent to the government for the purchasing to government stocks.

Up to now the NPF has been undertaking various development schemes in the field of construction. Some of the schemes include the Ubungo Office Accommodation Scheme which is estimated to cost 26 million/- and is scheduled to be completed in December this year.

Other schemes are Dodoma Officer Accommodation Scheme also expected to be completed in December at a total cost of 12m/- and the Kibaha Officer Accommodation Scheme estimated to cost 15m/-.

Plans are also underway for the joint NPF and Capital Development Authority (CDA) programme of constructing offices for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in Dodoma. The project is expected to cost 160m/-. Design stage for the project is ready according to Ndugu Mfundo.

The NPF is also planning to build a 50m/- NPF office complex in the city of according to Ndugu Mfundo, the planning stage is over.

He also said the membership chart has been showing steady progress and from 1964 up to now NPF has a million-plus accumulated membership. He added that due to this increase in number the company has been forced to transfer its membership accounts from the Treasury to TANESCO where the computer system is more durable and reliable.

Despite these developments, Ndugu Mfundo said NPF has been experiencing some problems which include lack of essential building materials and unavailability of premium areas in the city for its construction projects.

#### **NPF Must Have Necessary Support**

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 May 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The National Provident Fund (NPF) has announced an ambitious and all-embracing investment programme involving about 100 million shillings for the next five years.

Investments will be in the form of loans, equity and real estate. The major aim of the move is to maximise utilisation of the Funds' investible funds.

According to the NPF Director of Finance and Flanning, Ndugu Peter Mfundo, the plan is part of a diversification programme which aims at improving the Fund's performance.

Addressing a Press conference in Dar es Salaam on Thursday, Ndugu Mfundo said the programme would include the channelling of up to 25 per cent of the Fund's investible monies into private investments while the remaining 75 per cent will be invested in Government stocks.

News of this nature makes good reading, considering that savings are a crucial element for the attainment of rapid economic development. This is particularly true for a country like ours, where investible funds are hard to come by in view of the current global economic problems.

It goes without saying, therefore, that establishment of the NPF in 1964 was a direct result of the nation's resolve and determination to mobilise local resources for investment in various sectors of the economy.

Viewed in this context, the Fund is a vital agent of economic development since it puts at the disposal of the nation funds hitherto unsaved for investment.

Workers also look at the Fund as a major source of hope and livelihood during old age. That is why we say the NPF exists, first and foremost, for the benefit of workers. For the truth is that no worker can be denied his contributions to the Fund plus other accruing benefits when one retires.

In this case those contributing to the Fund are entitled to know how much money has accrued to their individual accounts. Lack of such vital information often leads to unwarranted doubts, feelings of bitterness and frustration.

This can easily be avoided if NPF authorities and employers fulfil their responsibilities as required. The NPF must do everything in its power to ensure efficient services to its customers and the nation as a whole.

NPF authorities may wish to be reminded of an air of near suspicion that has surrounded the Fund for quite some time now. Our sister newspaper's column of Action Line has, over the past months, been carrying complaints against the NPF and the manner in which it handles its business.

More often than not employees of the Fund have been the target of attack. They have been accused of negligence, rudeness and general indiscipline. This issue must be critically looked into, and punitive measures should be taken against proven cases.

Problems apart, the NPF has played its part in the nation's struggle for economic development. We should give it all the support it needs to enable it do even better in its future plans.

CSO: 3400/1485

## TANZANIA-ZAMBIA COOPERATION COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

## Text of Communique

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 83 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt] THE Tanzania-Zambia Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation last night directed Central Banks of the two countries to work out acceptable modalities of payment to facilitate smooth operations of the existing joint projects.

The two countries said in a communique issued in Dar es Salaam last night that details must be worked out to ensure proper operations of the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA), Zambia Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS), the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA), and other institutions handling cargo between the two countries.

The communique reaffirmed that industrial co-operation should be based on the principle of harmonisation of industrial policies and strategies and the rationalisation of the established industries.

It stressed the high priorities required in communications and transport between the two countries. It specifically welcomed and encouraged pledges made by various governmental and international institutions to assist TAZARA in various fields and encouraged other SADC members to make full use of the railway.

The Commission also examined the TANZAM highway situation and called upon relevant Ministries in both countries to tackle the problem of its rehabilitation.

In the field of posts and

telecommunications, the communique noted with satisfaction the existing services and urged the two countries to strengthen this co-operation and make use of the existing training institutions.

The Commission explored the possibilities of exchanging experiences in the field of education and specifically examined the possibility of utilising the existing institutes in both countries for vocational training.

"To this effect, the Commission approved the establishment of exchange programmes of experts, students, journalists, information, materials, documentation, radio programmes and films to facilitate experiences and knowledge of life, politics, economy, culture and scientific background of each others' country", the communique said.

According to the communique, there was urgent need to co-operate in the field of animal husbandry and emphasised the need for the establishment of a system whereby the outbreak and spread of animal diseases would be controlled.

It, therefore, charged the respective authorities in the two countries to inform each other on epidemic outbreaks, monitor movement of livestock and take effective measures to combat diseases.

The Commission endorsed the establishment of a common fund for the control of such diseases.

The communique also encouraged the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries to enhance the exchange experiences in the field of diplomacy and consular affairs by having regular joint consultations aimed at harmonising positions on major issues prior to or during important international conference.

According to the communique, the Commission meeting agreed to establish two sub-commissions that would deal with trade, finance, and industry on one hand, and communications and transport on the other. The Tanzania Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, signed on behalf of Tanzania, while the leader of the Zambian delegation, Dr. Henry Meebelo who is Minister for the National Commission for Development Planning, signed on behalf of Zambia.

## Minister's Comments

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] TANZANIA has said there is an urgent need to implement all the details agreed between her and Zambia during the just ended session of the Joint Permanent Commission for Co-operation between the two countries.

The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela said in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday night that TAZARA, being the backbone of the existing physical link between the countries, be number one priority to be tackled without delay.

He said the two co-ordinating ministries in the respective countries — Communications and Transport in Tanzania, and Power, Transport and Communications in Zambia — should draw up a schedule of meetings with governments and international institutions with intention of finalising details of the pledges to assist TAZARA made at the Maseru SADCC conference earlier this year.

He also said immediate steps must also be taken in relation to trade between the two countries to ensure that their peoples were not unnecessarily subjected to hardships in transacting their business.

On supply of raw materials, Ndugu Malecela said to a certain extent this question could be contained with our means, particularly so because we are the main suppliers of raw materials to the industrialised world.

He called on ministers responsible for industries to meet as a matter of urgency to establish the requirements of each other and propose a mechanism to achieve it.

"Should we ignore this reality and move ahead with our industrialisation programme unilaterally, we shall end up with industrial under-development in both countries", he cautioned.

On payments, the minister reiterated that all deliberations and agreements would be a total waste of this issue is not honestly and seriously tackled. He called upon the two countries' central banks to take all steps to work out practically acceptable system of payments.

CSO: 3400/1485



# NYERERE APPOINTS ANTI-ECONOMIC SABOTAGE TRIBUNAL MEMBERS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 15 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Nyerere** yesterday appointed nine members to the National Anti-economic Sabotage Tribunal with High Court Judge John A. Mrosso as Chairman and two other judges, an MP, a Party National Executive Committee (NEC) member, a regional Party secretary, two former civil servants and a retired general manager.

A statement issued by the State House in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the other members are judges Louis J. Chua and Raymond Ambikile Mwaikasu; National Member of Parliament and former Coast Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Mohammed Nassor Kisocky, and NEC member Hindu Lilla.

The others are Zanzibar Urban West Regional CCM Chairman, Ndugu Johari Yusuf Akida, a retired Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) General Manager, Ndugu Brown Ngwilulupi, a former Inspector-General of Police, Ndugu Elangwa Shaidi, and a former Regional Commissioner who is now Kilimanjaro Hotel Personnel Manager, Ndugu John Anderson Nzunda.

The appointments have been made under the Economic Sabotage (Special Provisions) Act of 1983 which was enacted by the National Assembly in Dodoma last month and assented by President Nyerere on May 4.

The statement did not say when the tribunal would start work, but according to the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, Ndugu Damian Meela; the directive on the manner of arrest, conduct of search and detention of suspects has been completed and forwarded to the President for approval.

The draft rules on evidence and proceedings of the tribunal which the law empowers the Minister for Home Affairs to make have also been finalised and forwarded to the minister.

Under the law, persons convicted of economic sabotage by the tribunal are liable to detention for a period not exceeding 15 years. The tribunal may also order forfeiture of seized property proven to have been obtained illegally.

Offences listed under the law are those related to foreign exchange control, hoarding, conveying or possession of stolen or unlawfully obtained goods, causing loss to government or parastatal organisation.

Others are trade conduct violating laws governing trade, price regulation and the distribution of goods; acquisition of property contrary to the law governing manufacture, sale, possession or use of fire-arms, conduct violating the law preventing corruption, and economic sabotage.

According to the law, convicted persons may appeal to the President for leniency

against the order passed on them by the tribunal. The President's decision on any appeal shall be "final and conclusive" and cannot be reviewed by any court.

The law protects the President and members of the tribunal from action against anything done or omitted in the course of duty.

Witnesses appearing before the tribunal will have the same rights and privileges as those in a court of law. Under the Act, the prosecutions before the tribunal will be conducted by police public prosecutors.

The proceedings of the tribunal will be open to members of the public generally except for special circumstances under which the tribunal may order otherwise.

**IFM STUDY SHOWS MANPOWER SHORTAGE HINDERS FINANCIAL BODIES**

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 22 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] MANPOWER shortage has been cited as a critical hitch to efficient running of most financial institutions leading to calls for a more appropriate manpower training programme.

A study of the manpower situation in the major financial institutions by the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) shows that the National Bank of Commerce by June last year had 5607 employees against the requirement of 6,487, a difference of almost a thousand.

The Tanzania Housing Bank (THB) manpower position at the end of last year was 714 but the study pointed out that this compared unfavourably with the magnitude of work to be done in all up-country branches.

It also pointed out that even the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) with total workforce of 130 needed more staff and had expatriates in some key areas.

The Bank of Tanzania has 841 employees with three expatriates, the paper said.

The Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) with a total workforce of 536 faced big shortage of project officers and six expatriates in technical fields.

The study concluded: "From the results of survey it can safely be said that in most of the financial institutions manpower position fall far short of their

requirements. This is true in terms of both number of personnel required as well as skill".

But the IFM paper pointed out there were no efforts in some

institutions to keep up-to-date manpower information so vital for planning. It added some institutions faced the problem of staff exodus caused by lack of incentives, facilities and failed expectations.

Only the NDC and Post Office Savings Bank appeared to have elaborate manpower plans.

The IFM paper was read to the bankers by institute's director, Ndugu Z.D. Maginga.

## GOVERNMENT TO REHABILITATE SETTLER FARMS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 83 p 3

[Text] THE Government is planning to rehabilitate large-scale farms left by settlers in Nachingwea and Hanang districts, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Professor Simon Mbilinyi, said in Songea on Tuesday.

He said his ministry would set up a team of experts in July to study the possibility of rehabilitating the farms, reportedly in poor condition.

Farms to be covered are those in Kiru Valley, Hanang District and groundnut farms formerly owned by the Overseas Food Corporation, a British company which also had farms in Kongwa and Tabora, he explained.

The Principal Secretary further said the team would also look into the possibility of obtaining funds from external sources to finance the project.

Professor Mbilinyi said the farms are expected to be given to the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) and the Tanzania Breweries Company. Wheat, soya beans and barley are among crops to be cultivated in the farms, he added.

Crops which were formerly grown in Kiru valley farms included coffee, maize and sugar cane while groundnuts in Nachingwea.

The farms were abandoned after independence when their owners left the country. Since then some of the farms had been lying idle due to financial constraints to develop them.

Farms in Tabora, formerly owned by the Overseas Food Corporation, were now being planted with tobacco and maize by peasants, the Principal Secretary said.

Professor Mbilinyi said another team of experts would be formed after the forthcoming budget session to work out a new financial set-up for farms run by corporations under the Ministry of Agriculture.

He said the set-up to be worked out would be aimed at enabling state farms to operate profitably as directed in the recently announced national agriculture policy.

Under the policy, crop authority farms are supposed to operate commercially to enable them become self supporting financially.

Plans were also being made to rehabilitate farms of the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) in West Kilimanjaro, he added.

CSO: 3400/1491

# NEC DIRECTS GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT INTERNAL TRADE POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 83 p 1

[Text] THE CCM National Executive Committee (NEC) has directed the Government to scrupulously implement the internal trade policy emphasising equitable distribution of commodities through co-operative and village shops.

In a statement at the end of its two-day meeting in Dodoma yesterday, the Committee said the aim of the on-going crackdown on economic saboteurs and racketeers was to ensure smooth distribution of commodities at official price.

The NEC reiterated that the success of the campaign which was part of the struggle to build socialism and self-reliance depended on thorough implementation of the economic survival programme and increased industrial and agricultural output.

The Committee directed the Union and Isles governments to immediately implement the law binding everybody to work. Enforcement of this and the Economic Sabotage (Special Provisions) Act, 1983 must go hand in hand throughout the country, it said.

The statement said for the crackdown to have meaning it must be waged by the people, and directed the Party to encourage popular participation

in executing the campaign.

"The Party must continue mobilising the people to spearhead the struggle and convince them to sacrifice to defend their interests", the statement said.

It said the Party should also launch a counter offensive against the misleading campaign by "our enemies" to discourage popular appreciation of the crackdown.

The NEC directed the Government to ensure that officials and institutions charged with implementation of the campaign fully participated in and supported it.

On the other hand, the NEC Central Committee should promptly suspend from leadership Party leaders proven to engage in sabotage or those wavering in taking measures against saboteurs and racketeers, it said.

The NEC directed war time measures to boost industrial and agricultural production and instructed its Secretariat and regional Party leaders to launch concrete preparations for the 1983/84 farming season.

These should include smooth arrangements for crop buying. The executive Committee said foreseeable problems must be identified and solved urgently.

The Committee meeting which was chaired by the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere meanwhile

commended Party members and the general public volunteering information to facilitate the war against saboteurs, reiterating that the volunteers would be protected.

It also praised recent government measures to enable public distribution agents acquire goods from industrial producers on credit.

# SWEDEN PLEDGES GRANT TO DEVELOP INDUSTRY EDUCATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 83 p 1

[Article by John Waluye]

[Excerpt] SWEDEN has pledged to give Tanzania a grant totalling 1.2 billion/- for development of the industrial and educational sectors and importation of raw materials and spare parts over the next two years.

An agreement to that effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday between the Swedish Under-Secretary of State for International Development Co-operation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Gösta Edgren on behalf of his government and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu P. Kazaura on behalf of Tanzania.

The signing of the agreement on development co-operation programme for 1983/84 and 1984/85 follows three days of consultations between delegations of the two countries at the Ministry of Finance headquarters which began on Tuesday and ended yesterday.

According to a statement issued by the ministry, of the total assistance which will be channelled through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), 600m/- will be used in 1983/84.

The assistance will support the country's efforts to adjust

in the present economic difficulties and increase production in sectors vital for economic recovery by rehabilitation and maintenance of on-going projects.

The statement said that areas which will benefit from the assistance include industry, education and import support for raw materials and spare parts.

Industrial areas to get programme support include assistance for completion and operation of the southern pulp and paper mill in Mufindi which is expected to start operations next year and the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), it added.

The statement pointed out that management support will be extended to the cement industry through Seruji Corporation while technical assistance will be extended to the Metal Engineering Industries Development Association (MEIDA), Tanzania Industrial Studies and Consulting Organisation (TISCO) and the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).

On the import support area, some 200m/- will be used for importation of raw materials and spare parts for agriculture, transport and industry sectors.

The statement noted that 300m/- (30 million US dollars) will be contributed by

SIDA to finance a new hydropower plant in Mtera in collaboration with the World Bank and other co-financiers.

Other areas to benefit from the assistance include primary and adult education, rural water supply programme for Kagera, Mwanza and Mara regions, afforestation and soil conservation programmes in Kagera, Arusha, Singida and Dodoma regions and the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

The statement added that other beneficiaries of the assistance include the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO), Air Tanzania, TWICO, Tanzania Audit Corporation, Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam and the Building Research Unit (BRU).

The four-man SIDA delegation which has been in the country since last Sunday is expected to leave for home today.



## NORWEGIAN REPRESENTING DETAILS PLANNED ASSISTANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 83 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] THE Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) yesterday praised Tanzania for its cooperation with persons and agencies working on Nordic-Tanzania projects in the country.

NORAD Resident Representative, Ndugu Magne Lerheim, said in Dar es Salaam that the goals set by the two countries were accomplished "because of open, close and cordial co-operation with all Tanzanian authorities we have had to work with."

Norwegian-assisted projects were implemented within the scheduled periods, with less difficulties, he said.

Norway would provide 2.3 bn/- between now and 1987, he said, adding that Tanzania would be getting about 500m/- annually. In April, last year, Norway committed about 2.1bn/- to development projects for 1982/86.

Tanzania will receive agricultural inputs, chemicals and spare parts for the transport and industrial sectors and as well as drugs in form of import-support worth about 200m/-.

The Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre, described by Ndugu Lerheim as the biggest project in the past two years, would be opened next month or July. The buildings were ready. It

has cost 150m/-.

He said NORAD was also preparing to "enter in the area of maritime and power development."

Norway would support Tanzania in oil and gas exploration, finance partly the Mtera Dam scheme and smaller hydro-power projects in Kigoma and Rukwa regions.

In June and July, some identified villages in Rukwa

Region would be getting tap water.

Ndugu Lerheim pledged that "from this year we are going to speed-up implementation because plans for the projects are ready".

Kilwa and Mafia would gain from the improvement of their port facilities under the maritime programme, he said, adding that NORAD would be making proposals on improvement on landing facilities for Mafia Island.

Work on the Dar es Salaam's shipyard which started last September would continue until mid-1984. This entails a crash programme to rehabilitate tug and pilot boats for the Tanzania Harbours Authority.

# BANDITS TERRORIZE TABORA-KIGOMA TRAIN LINE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 May 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

A group of armed bandits attached passengers aboard a Tabora-Kigoma passenger train over the weekend seriously injuring one man while others suffered minor injuries.

The incident occurred at Urambo station after the bandits had forced their way into a Third Class compartment brandishing machetes and knives, demanding valuable items from passengers.

Eye-witnesses told *Shihata* yesterday that an unidentified passenger was stabbed in the face by the bandits after attempting to call in the railway police for help. Others received bruises as they scrambled to run to safety.

Several items, including travelling bags and suitcases, were stolen by the bandits as they terrorised the passengers under cover of the darkness. There were no lights in the compartment.

Bandits are reported to be in groups of between 10 and 20, mainly at Urambo, Kalina, Uvinza, Mhadaga and Nguruka stations.

Last week, an unidentified bandit was reportedly killed at Kalina station after being beaten by passengers following an unsuccessful attempt to rob them.

Bandits have for the past two months been terrorising

passengers who are travelling by train along the Tabora-Kigoma line for the past two months.

So far, there has been no comment by the Kigoma police in connection with banditry.

# ATC CUTS REGIONAL, DOMESTIC FLIGHTS DUE TO FUEL SHORTAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 May 83 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) has been forced to reduce the both regional and domestic flights because of fuel shortage effective yesterday, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam over the weekend.

An ATC official said this was due to BP Tanzania's failure to meet the airline's requirements. However, he said a revised schedule was expected to be made public on June 5.

He said the airline has decided to suspend the Dar es Salaam/Djibouti/Muscat/Dubai flight on Wednesday, but the Saturday one would continue.

The Dar es Salaam/Tanzania flight on Wednesday, Dar es Salaam/Blantyre/Harare on Friday, Dar es Salaam/Lusaka on Wednesday, Dar es Salaam/Seychelles on Sunday and Mwanza-Entebbe on Saturday would continue as usual, he said.

He said the 19 Dar es Salaam/Zanzibar flights per week have been reduced to 12; Dar es Salaam/Dodoma from 10 to eight and Dar es Salaam/Kilimanjaro flights would now be 14 instead of 16.

The 12 flights on the Dar es Salaam/Kilimanjaro/Mwanza Dar es Salaam route in a

week have been reduced to eight and the six flights on the Dar es Salaam/Pemba via Zanzibar route have been reduced to five, including a direct flight on Sunday.

The official said the six Dar es Salaam/Tabora flights per week have been cut down to five while the 14 Dar es Salaam/Tanga flights have been reduced to 13.

## BANK OF TANZANIA MAKES HIGHEST PROFIT EVER RECORDED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 May 83 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Text]

THE BANK of Tanzania made a profit of 279m/- in its operations for the year ending June 1982. This was an increase by 118m/- over the previous year's profit, which the Bank has described as the highest ever recorded.

The figures are contained in the statement issued by the Bank to delegates who were attending the third conference of financial institutions.

The Bank attributed the higher profit to an increase of the 87m/- in its income from the domestic operations and a fall of 34m/- in its total expenditure.

All expenses on issue of currency brought down expenditure while higher interest earning from investment in government security and advances to other banks boosted income, the statement said.

The statement said however, profits should have been higher but for some 70m/- set aside from the Bank income to beef up the rural finance fund now standing at 226m/-.

Its income from foreign operations however, continued a downward trend which it attributed to

declining level of foreign exchange holding and other foreign investment.

The Bank's foreign asset declined by 188m/- despite higher borrowings during the year from foreign banks and other agencies.

Foreign assets here consist of balances with banks and correspondents abroad, value of currency held within the country and holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) with the IMF.

The Bank's quota in the IMF decreased by 19m/- during the year, according to the figures.

Investments in government stocks and treasure bill rose by 1,525m/-, an amount almost equivalent to the increase in the currency in circulation.

"This fact indicates that the increase in currency supply during the year was almost exclusively warranted by the growing reliance of the government on central bank's resources to meet the budgetary deficit," the statement said.

Currency in circulation rose from 5,469m/- in the year 1981 to 6,986m/- by June last year.

Advances to the government however, declined by a slight 237m/- although an almost equivalent rise in borrowings by other banks wiped out the difference.

The March 1982 technical adjustment in the exchange rate of the shilling raised costs of external borrowing to the bank, resulting in total loss of 186m/- by June last year compared to a balance of 57,000/- in June 1981.

# ZCCM, MAMECO 'SATISFIED' WITH DAR ES SALAAM PORT'S EXPORT HANDLING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 83 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA mines have pledged to route some 40,000 tons of metals through the port of Dar es Salaam a month, both on the railway and the road, it was reported in Dar es Salaam last night.

The pledge was made at a one-day meeting of 12th transport co-ordination committee between Tanzania and Zambia transporters held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel yesterday.

The Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) General Manager Ndugu Peter Bakilana, said after the meeting that the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) had been allocated some 35,000 tons of

metals while the Zambia Tanzania Road Services (ZITRS) has been allocated some 5,000 tons a month.

He said the Zambian metal companies, the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) and the Metal Marketing Company (MAMECO) had been "satisfied in the manner and competence in which the port was handling the Zambia exports", after a thorough review of the port performance in relation to Zambia goods.

Ndugu Bakilana said the meeting urged the two transport companies — TAZARA and ZITRS — to push their capabilities in handling these commodities because the port could handle as much as 55,000 tons of metals from Zambia a month.

The metals, he explained were not all forthcoming because of the transport handicaps facing the

two companies, jointly owned by Tanzania and Zambia (for TAZARA) and Tanzania, Zambia and Italy (for ZITRS).

Zambia, whose exports are mainly metal, — copper, zinc cobalt and others is shipping about 80 per cent of them through the port of Dar es Salaam.

Yesterday's meeting reviewed all activities by institutions involved in the transportation of goods to and from the two countries, with particular emphasis on the next shipments of Zambia metals in the next few months.



# MINISTER OPENS THA MASTER WORKERS COUNCIL MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 83 p 3

[Excerpt] THE Master Workers Council of the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) has been asked to discuss ways of completely stamping out thefts at the port of Dar es Salaam.

The call was made by the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela when opening a three-day meeting of the master workers council of the THA at the National Correspondence Institute in Dar es-Salaam yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf by the ministry's Deputy Minister, Ndugu Henry Limihatai, Ndugu Malecela said the workers knew who the thieves are, and must not fear to expose them.

He pointed out that those arrested will be sent to courts of law and if possible be banned altogether from entering the port area.

Even though there was now a marked decrease of thefts

from the port, there was need to completely wipe out the malpractices and return its respectability. Ndugu Malecela said.

Ndugu Malecela observed that the meeting was an important one as it was going to discuss, advise and recommend the authority's 1983/84 budget and production targets.

The purpose of having workers council which has proved in some institutions to

be very helpful in increasing productivity was to give chance to all workers to participate in decision making in their places of work and therefore increase efficiency, the minister said.

He praised the co-operation that was existing between the workers and management of the THA and called for strengthening and maintaining it.

Apart from serving this country, the port of Dar es Salaam was also the entry and exit port of Cargo to and from Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Zambia and just recently Uganda and Malawi.

Ndugu Malecela told the THA Master Workers Council meeting which is the third to be conducted since being formed in 1978 that its responsibility was also to tell the workers of what was happening within their organisation and co-ordinate matters between the workers and management with the express hope of bringing development to the authority and the country as a whole.

# KILN BREAKDOWN CAUSES TPCC PRODUCTION DECLINE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 83 p 3

[Text] THE Tanzania Portland Cement Company (TPCC) is now producing 800 tons of cement less than normal daily output because its kiln number three has broken down. The company normally produces about 1,600 tons of cement daily.

The General Manager of Tanzania Seruji Corporation, Ndugu Rumisha Kimambo, said that the kiln broke down on April 24, this year and the damage was "extensive".

Since the breakdown of the kiln, until yesterday, TPCC has incurred production loss of about 128,000 tons of cement valued at 17.4 million/-.

Ndugu Kimambo said that a technical committee comprising members from Seruji Corporation, TPCC, a foreign firm — F.L. Smidth of Denmark and Cements of Sweden — has been formed to investigate the nature and extent of the breakdown.

The general manager said that the team is expected to complete its investigations sometime next week.

Preliminary investigations indicated that TPCC would resort to a short term measure of repairing the kiln but it was also found out that such measure would be too costly.

Ndugu Kimambo said that the long term measure would take months to implement because it

meant fabrication of the part of the kiln which had broken down.

He said that kiln one at TPCC which produced slightly less than

350 tons of cement a day was due for repair and its production was not very steady. Kiln two was producing some 500 tons of cement a day, he added.

The general manager advised that TPCC customers who would fail to get their requirements from there, should place their orders with Tanga Cement Company.

# NCDP TO TRAIN SIX HUNDRED EXTENSION OFFICERS BEFORE 1986

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE National Coconut Development Programme (NCDP) has plans to train 600 extension officers in 31 districts of the country's coconut growing areas before 1986 when the programme's second phase is expected to take off, it has been learnt in Dar es Salaam.

According to two officials of the NCDP Extension and Field Services Section (EFSS), the programme would be conducted in the form of short training seminars, and would benefit a cadre that would in turn train other extension officers as well as the peasants.

The officials, H. Berkeley and N.A.S. Temu told the *Daily News* that emphasis would be on personnel who could easily comprehend the crop's technical package, and who would use their knowledge to train other cadres as it has been directed in the new national agricultural policy.

It is expected that the training programme will enable the extension workers to understand the significance of coconut production in small holder farms, to enable them advise on improved husbandry standards and in- still in them an ability to organise peasants to adopt the technical package. It is also hoped that the participants will be able to learn problems of peasants and to

find solutions for them.

The officials said five such seminars with an intake of between 20 and 25 people will have to be organised each year, if all the extension workers in the coconut growing areas were to be trained.

Presently, they said, the second of the seminar series for this year was on progress at the centre for continuing studies of the Faculty of Agriculture at Morogoro. The first seminar was held in March at the centre, but unlike the first, this one was more practically oriented, they pointed out.

# ZANZIBAR PRESIDENT URGES FOOD, CASH CROP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] THE President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has reiterated the need to emphasise the production of food and cash crops and to increase the growth of cloves on the Isles.

He said the production of food and cash crops had dropped greatly and this had resulted into increased use of foreign exchange to import goods.

Ndugu Jumbe who is also Chairman of the Zanzibar Planning Commission, made the call, on Monday at the House of Representatives office when opening the third six-day session of the Planning commission in Zanzibar.

Ndugu Jumbe, however, cautioned on the manner in which the Government tended to make plans which relied on cloves whose production estimates would not be made.

He said that in the past, cloves which were Zanzibar's main foreign exchange earner, had been fluctuating in line with the varying crop seasons.

Ndugu Jumbe said that during 1960-61, season, 18,000 tonnes of cloves were produced on the Isles. But in the following years, the production of the crop had been gradually falling, he added.

He told the Commission members that there was need to look for world markets to sell cloves, especially as world cloves producers had been increasing.

CSO: 3400/1485

**CASHEW NUT HAULAGE IMPEDED BY IMPASSABLE ROADS**

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Some of the 8,300 tonnes of cashewnuts reported stranded in various villages of the country for lack of transport, are likely to remain in the villages for some time because roads leading to the villages are impassable due to heavy rains.

According to the Executive Chairman of the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CAT), Ndugu Saidi Bungara, roads leading to some of the villages where the crop was stranded in Newala, Kilwa, Kisarawe and Ifakara districts were water logged.

In a telephone interview from Mtwara on Monday, Ndugu Bungara confirmed earlier reports that the crop was stranded in villages because of lack of diesel. He said however that fuel arrived in Mtwara on Saturday and was to be distributed yesterday.

Even with the arrival of the fuel, some of the crop will not be hauled to factories because the roads were impassable, he stressed. He did not give figures of the amount that would be affected.

The executive chairman singled out villages along the Ruvuma River in Newala District as being most affected by poor roads. He said Magali, Moneka, Chiaya, Kilolombe, Namihu and Mhula villages in the district have a lot of cashewnuts but regretted that it could not at present be moved out.

Ndugu Bungara did not mention the amount of cashewnuts stranded in the villages. But in an apparent reference to the seriousness of the problem in the district, he said CATA and the regional authorities were working on an emergency programme to repair the roads.

There was a total of 1,726 bags of cashewnuts stranded in eleven villages of Mtwara District and 37 tonnes in Ifakara District, he said.

The executive chairman also added that some of the crop was yet to be hauled from seven villages in Tanga Region, four in Bagamoyo District and two in Kilwa District.



Transportation in Tanga Region, Bagamoyo and Mtwara districts, was hindered by lack of diesel, Ndugu Bungara said.

It was reported last Thursday that 8,300 tonnes of the crop valued at 40,528,872/- are stranded in seven regions of the country for lack of transport that has been compounded by fuel shortage.

Out of these, 2,676 tonnes are in Mtwara, 2,433 in Lindi, 2,160 in Coast Region, 596 in Ruvuma, Dar es Salaam (287 tonnes), Tanga (109 tonnes) and Morogoro (37 tonnes).

Ndugu Bungara said yesterday however that there is no fear of the crop being destroyed by the rains because it was properly kept in village godowns.

CSO: 3400/1491

## BRIEFS

**NEC MEETING'S RESULTS**—Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has endorsed its budget for the fiscal year 1983/84 in which it has projected to collect a total of 481.2 million shillings. The Party National Executive Committee (NEC) which ended its two-day sitting here on Wednesday, said its income will mainly come from the members' contributions and fees as well as fees to be paid by the governments of the United Republic and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government. The two-day Party sitting also made some changes that will enable all mass organizations to carry out their impending elections later this year. Under these changes, entrance fee for membership to the Tanzania Workers Organization (JUWATA) shall be 10/- and its fees shall be one per cent of the members salary, while members of the Women's Organization (UWT) will have to pay fees of one shilling instead of fifty cents per month. The Union of Co-operative Societies have by virtue of the recent changes in its set up been allowed to add one more sitting in all stages of their organization. The added sitting is the general meeting. The Party also endorsed the organizational set-up of seven departments of the Secretariat of the NEC and that of the Control and Disciplinary Commission. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 83 p 1]

**RURAL EXPERTS' TRAINING**—More than 240 village leaders and rural development extension staff from 33 villages in Iringa, Mbeya, Ruvuma and Rukwa regions have been trained at the Iringa-based Centre and Rural Development project. The principal of the centre, Ndugu J. Okeyo, said courses conducted during the project's first year of operation covered the improvement of village leadership, agriculture, livestock and forestry extension, shop management and the role of women in development. Ndugu Okeyo said in Iringa on Thursday that the training for rural development was a two phase pilot project covering an eight-year period. It is jointly funded by the Prime Minister's Office and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), costing some 270m/. The project's main objectives, he said, included improvement in agriculture and livestock production and income levels, strengthening village management to improve the quality of life in rural areas of the selected regions. Ndugu Okeyo said feedbacks collected from villages which had participated in the residential courses at the centre showed that there is some degree of development. Originally the project selected 16 villages from the four regions but it has now decided to increase the number to 350 villages by 1986. Apart from training, the centre also offers consultancy services to villages, compiles data and documentation on villages that had

sent participants to the centre. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 83 p 1]

**FRG WATER PROJECTS GRANTS**--Bonn, Friday. The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) is to provide Tanzania with two financial grants totalling 84m/- for water supply and hydrological investigation projects in Arusha Region. The two grant agreements were signed on Thursday in Frankfurt, Germany by a FRG official, Klaus Burk, and Tanzania's Ambassador to the FRG, Ndugu Hassan Diria. The first agreement for 4m/- is for financing hydrological investigation and design works on the water supply for the Arusha Municipality. The grant is an increase of 3m/- to that extended by the FRG in 1979. The second one of 80m/- is for the extension of the water supply system in Arusha Region. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 83 p 1]

**CHINA YOUTH FEDERATION OFFICIAL**--The vice-president of the All China Youth Federation (ACYF), Ndugu He Guangwei, has expressed his organisation's willingness to assist the CCM Youth Organisation (VIJANA). Speaking to the DAILY NEWS at the Dar es Salaam International Airport before flying to Seychelles yesterday, Ndugu Guangwei said the ACYF was ready to assist, in any field to be chosen by their counterpart in the country. Ndugu Guangwei who led a four-man ACYF delegation in the country said their one week visit in Tanzania was too short for working out details on areas where the ACYF could assist VIJANA. He said the ACYF extended, during the visit, an invitation to VIJANA representatives to visit China in April next year. Details on areas of assistance, Ndugu Guangwei said, would be discussed during the reciprocal visit to China. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 May 83 p 3]

**ECONOMIC PLANNING MEETING**--Zanzibar has called for cooperation with Madagascar, Brazil and Indonesia on the development and fixture of prices for exported cloves. Closing a six-day meeting of the Zanzibar Economic Planning Council over the weekend, the Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, said that until recently, Zanzibar was leading in clove output in the world, but now the crop was being grown abundantly in Madagascar, Brazil and Indonesia. He pointed out that cooperation among these countries would enable their governments to exchange technical know how on the development of the crop and be able to control prices on the export market. The Planning Council discussed the island's 1983-84 Development Plan which will be tabled before the House of Representatives whose session opens on June 1 this year in Zanzibar. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 May 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1485

MOBUTU SPEECH MARKS OPENING OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SESSION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27 Apr 83 pp 1, 7-9

[Text] "The commissioner of the people should be industrious, productive, credible, a convinced cadre so that in turn, he can convince. He should have no ideal but to serve and not to serve himself."

This new image of the character the commissioner of the people should have today was defined by the president and founder of the MPR, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, from the rostrum of the Legislative Council in the Palace of the Nation on Tuesday, on the occasion of the Sixth Zairian Parliamentary Special Session.

The parliamentary ideal, he stressed, is that of always and unconditionally serving with faith, courage, sacrifice, patriotism and a militant attitude. Also, in this period of generalized crisis, the Guide stressed the participational role the Legislative Council should play since it is understood that all of the MPR organs should be mobilized for the implementation of a joint national program calling for economic growth and development on an austerity basis.

Within this context, Marshal Mobutu urged the Legislative Council to remain "the blinking red light, enabling everyone to be forewarned instead of having always to make corrections later."

After expressing satisfaction with the identical views expressed by the chief of state and the Legislative Council in the course of the first 7 months of this legislative term, referring to the pertinent observations made by the commissioners of the people during the study of the draft budget law, the president and founder of the MPR urged the parliament to continue to take up all the issues which will be submitted to it on the basis of a vision both dynamic and realistic, and consistent with the needs and limitations of modern life but always respectful of Zairian authenticity.

He hailed the creation of the parliamentary commission on finances and public assets, saying specifically that "it is entirely welcome at this time when I have decided, with the agreement of all of the active forces in our country, to win the harsh battle of financial reorganization and austerity in the management of our entire economic structure."

The following is the full text of Marshal Mobutu's address:

Mr president of the Legislative Council;

Members of the bureau of the Legislative Council;

Honorable dean of the diplomatic corps; and

Commissioners of the people:

Today the Legislative Council is celebrating its Sixth Parliamentary Special Session since I established this tradition in April of 1978.

I would like to take advantage of this occasion to renew my congratulations to all of you, the elected representatives of the people, who have the signal honor of occupying the 310 seats in our parliament in the name and on behalf of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

I also congratulate you on the substantial contribution you have made as a whole to the work of the third ordinary congress of the MPR, which took place barely 2 months after the inauguration of the new Legislative Council.

Thus your first steps have been stamped with the seal, the spirit and the revolutionary atmosphere of our congress. And this is an advantage which is not negligible and from which you should benefit for a long time.

On the other hand, I would be remiss if I failed in my duty to hail the memory of all those of your colleagues who died just as this legislature began, while renewing our expression of the most sincere condolences of the Popular Movement of the Revolution to their families.

Commissioners of the people:

My address today to the Legislative Council is the very first since the present legislative session was inaugurated.

Therefore I have decided to devote my comments on this parliamentary special session to the meaning which should be given to your functions, as well as the new characteristic image which should typify today's commissioner of the people.

But I will stick to the bare essentials.

Parliamentary Ideal and Roots of Democracy

There were 2,480 candidacies registered with the bureau of the Central Committee last year.

There were 1409 candidates selected and submitted to the people for a vote by electoral district.

Only 310 of these were privileged to emerge victorious, the others having been beaten in a regular and democratic process.



I asked myself a question. To what motivation should this multitude of candidacies on the part of numerous men and women militants be ascribed?

Could it be because of the abundant parliamentary compensation? Personally, I do not think so. The commissioner of the people is not the best-paid cadre in the MPR, and one does not join the Legislative Council to earn money and make a fortune. Quite the contrary, it is the commissioner of the people who is sometimes called upon to spend.

Electoral promises make this necessary.

Could it be due to a simple taste for political ventures? I also find this difficult to believe. The Popular Movement of the Revolution is a serious and disciplined party. There could be no place in it for adventurers.

All of those who have tried to use the parliament for venturesome ends have had little luck. Examples are there to be seen and must certainly have served as a lesson.

In truth, the explanation, in my view, has to do with two things.

The first is that the parliamentary ideal, whatever the ups and downs characterizing the functions of the commissioners of the people in our country since 1977 may have been, has never at any time been shaken in our militants. I speak of ups and downs: you will remember these numerous warnings, these multiple calls to order I have had, under duress, to address to your colleagues in the preceding legislature.

And despite everything, your mission, in the eyes of our militants, has remained noble. The ideal remains to serve always and unconditionally with faith, courage, sacrifice, patriotism and a militant spirit.

The second thing to remember is that the practice of democracy has made an advance in our country, and has become rooted in our habits and in the end has persuaded all of our men and women members.

Despite the development our electoral system has undergone, both in its procedures and in its basic rules, the Legislative Council continues to be seen as the privileged area in which the interests of the people are the best defended and the means of controlling public affairs are guaranteed.

Even this evolution has been clearly understood and accepted by our militants.

#### The Aberrations of the Preceding Legislature

Everyone remembers the elections in 1977. The floor of the parliament was accessible to anyone, for very little consideration.

This situation had led us to unhappy results in many respects. The party, for some parliamentarians, no longer represented anything at all, while parliamentary activity should be exercised in accordance with the ideals of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

Freedom of opinion and expression, the free confrontation of ideas, all of these values which we have always sought to promote and give priority within the organs of our party--and notably within the Legislative Council--very nearly simply deteriorated.

Our social project, as we wanted and conceived of it for ourselves, was in danger of being compromised.

And in the final analysis, it was democracy itself, in terms of a people's regime organized for it within the framework of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, which would suffer seriously from it.

#### Exhibitionism Convinces No One

We corrected this state of affairs by establishing the system of party endorsement of the candidacies for the last legislative elections.

Thus the 310 commissioners of the people in office today have been--if one can put it that way--screened, both by our base communities and, at the summit, by the higher party levels. Under these conditions, they should provide the Popular Movement of the Revolution with a guarantee of the defense of its ideals.

When I met with the bureau of the Legislative Council last January on board the presidential vessel, I heavily stressed that the commissioners of the people should of course devote themselves basically to the achievement of their task, but also avoid theatrical effects insofar as possible.

Exhibitionism has never done honor to those who practice it and convinces no one.

#### A Parliament of Participation

The recognized means of constitutional and legal action within the Legislative Council are numerous, and appear to me to be sufficient. It is for you to use them judiciously.

By simply drafting legal texts, thanks to the possibility of discussing draft laws and making amendments to them, the commissioners of the people can correct an orientation adopted by the Executive Council, for example.

It is again you, the citizens who are commissioners of the people, who make available to the state the ways and means of implementing its annual program of action by discussing and approving the budget.

When you have established these ways and means, you continue to oversee their use through the exercise of control. And you know the extent to which I have personally insisted on strengthening this control function through the establishment, in the absence of an accounting court, of the parliamentary commission for the control of public finances and assets, with the possibility of a priori and also concomitant control.

And, as you know, thanks to the concomitant control mechanism, the parliamentary commission can at any time question the execution of a contract or an expenditure the legality and regularity of which it would like to verify.

Few democratic regimes grant the elected representatives of the people as extensive authority for the control of the administration of public funds.

But I am perfectly at ease, because in my mind, the Legislative Council should remain, on the level of the country as a whole, the blinking red light allowing everyone to be warned rather than always having to make corrections.

At this time of generalized crisis, when all of the organs of the Popular Movement of the Revolution must be mobilized in support of a joint national program, with a view to economic growth and development with austerity, we must have a parliament which participates.

#### A Common Language

And in 7 months of work, I can say that the image your legislature has projected has been one of an institution which has made a good beginning. The indications do not lie. I would cite by way of proof first of all the care you have taken in examining the budget law.

For the first time, following a budget vote, I received from your body a special report containing comments and suggestions of a general nature pertaining to a proper functioning of the economy of our country.

I have noted in passing that:

--You deplore the fact that the Executive Council has for a certain time now been in the habit of submitting the draft budget law to the Legislative Council very tardily;

--The budget provisions do not always reflect the real economic and financial capacity of our country, in other words they appear to fall below the potential;

--You denounced the low overall level of administrative and court income, and the spectacular decline in customs income;

--You criticized the systematic tapping of the treasury to the benefit of numerous public bodies and enterprises, even some which do not merit aid;

--You protested against the systematic allocation of credit for the same equipment, in the same amount and to the benefit of the same department; and

--You criticized the chaotic and sometimes very costly purchases of certain durable goods for state departments and supplies for the general stores.

A considerable number of all of these comments seem to me absolutely pertinent. And I will doubtless surprise you by saying that, well before

receiving your special report, I myself had already sent to the Executive Council, beginning on 1 February, precise directives concerning public finance and the administration of the state portfolio.

Believe me, these directives, on the whole, dealt with the majority of your concerns. The president and the founder of the party and the commissioners of the people thus speak the same language on this point.

#### Adapting the Family Code to Modern Life

On the other hand, I must tell you also that national public opinion is justly delighted with the concern you have taken to complete your study of the family code in the shortest possible time.

The family constitutes the basic cell of the national community in Zaire. The problems affecting daily family life are numerous: inheritances, marriage systems, the status of children, the legal rights of the citizens of Zaire, and many others as well.

You must take up all of these questions with a vision which is simultaneously dynamic, realistic and consistent with the needs and the constraints of modern life, but respectful of our authenticity, that is to say our culture. I agree that the task is a delicate one.

#### Remaining Credible and Exemplary

Finally, I note with satisfaction that the parliamentary commission on public finance and assets will soon be able to function effectively.

This is entirely welcome at this time when I have decided, with the agreement of all the active forces in our country, to win the harsh battle of financial reorganization and austerity in the administration of our economic apparatus.

I confirm to you that the Legislative Council will have my personal support in this vast and honorable enterprise for national recovery.

However, when one's task is, among other things, to control other forces--and this is true of you--one must make an effort to remain credible and exemplary himself. The people's commissioner for commerce must keep his account books up-to-date and pay his taxes. The exporter must not cheat the customs officials, and checks issued must correspond to sufficient funds in the account. Your honor and that of the body to which you belong is involved here.

#### Choices Inspired by the Sociocultural Context

Commissioners of the people:

The third ordinary congress of the Popular Movement of the Revolution reasserted the basic choices of our party. You will recall this.



Quite recently, the Sixth Regular Session of the Central Committee discussed at length the preeminence and the guiding role of the Popular Movement of the Revolution. The logical consequences were derived therefrom and the men and women militants of our national party as a whole were informed of them.

As are others, the Legislative Council is an important party body. Its role, its actions, its development, and its philosophy could neither be conceived of nor implemented except within the framework of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, within which it must develop.

Every citizen of Zaire, and the commissioner of the people in particular, should be proud of his country, its institutions, its ideological options and its political system--in short, its identity.

Like all peoples, like all states, like all regimes, we too have the right to differ. History, and in particular that of our country, must constantly enlighten us whenever we want to establish the foundations for our future.

When, wiser thanks to the painful experience of the past, we have in Zaire made free decisions, for example to abandon the multiparty system, that is our problem and our problem alone. This is a question of a basic, conscious and free option suitable for all, and consistent with our program for society.

It has never been our ambition to export our choices, our methods or our system.

On the other hand, we are adamant and we always will be whenever certain foreign forces want to set themselves up as censors of our action and to appropriate our role in assessing the correctness of our choices.

#### Our Identity

This is the line of conduct to be pursued.

This line of conduct, which carries the mark of our identity and which is consistent with our sociocultural context, must be that of each of the commissioners of the people present here.

It is the only vaccine there could be against the virus of poisoning, disinformation and infiltration.

And, commissioners of the people, I would like to say the following in brief conclusion:

--Everything in our country comes from the party, from its philosophy, principles, methods and goals.

--The Legislative Council, with the other bodies of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, participates in the exercise of the power which comes from the people. None of its activities have any value except to the extent that they are consistent with the ideals of the party.



The commissioner of the people, for his part, is one of our country's cadres.

--He must be industrious and productive.

--He must be credible.

--He must be a convinced cadre so that he in turn can be convincing.

--His only ideal is to serve and not to be self-serving.

Thus with determination, confidence, love of work, loyalty toward our institutions, the commissioner of the people will contribute in remarkable fashion to the task of general recovery and will be fully worthy of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

Let the MPR and Zaire be heard!

I thank you.

#### Legislative Council President Speaks

Earlier, Nzondomyo A Dokpe Lingo, the president of the Legislative Council, had delivered a brief address in which he hailed the presence of the president of the republic among the elected representatives of the people to celebrate the Sixth Parliamentary Special Session.

After having discussed the meaning of this "meditation and reflection session for the commissioners of the people," Mr Nzondomyo stressed that the regular participation of the Guide of the Revolution in the parliamentary session, as well as the meeting he holds with the Commission of 50 every year, constitutes one of the methods of direct contact between the chief of state and the elected representatives of the people in Zaire.

Mr Nzondomyo said that the address by the president and founder of the MPR under these circumstances has always been both a rich source of lessons and a precious point of reference for the elected representatives of the people in the accomplishment of their role as representatives and militant MPR cadres. He then voiced the determination of the elected representatives of the people to merit the confidence placed in them by the president of the republic and the people, among other things by carrying out the noble and delicate mission entrusted to them by Law No 83001 dated 12 January establishing the parliamentary commission for the control of public finances and assets. Finally, he pointed out the readiness of the Legislative Council to serve and urged all other MPR bodies to be similarly available and to make the indispensable revolutionary contribution to the execution of this task.

The Special Parliamentary Session was inaugurated on 24 April 1978 and is held on that same date every year.

## STUDENTS' ROLE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14 Apr 83 pp 1, 8

[Editorial] The youth of the People's Revolution Movement [JMPR] plans to organize, from 2 May to 7 May 1983, an ideological week within the universities and higher institutes. According to responsible officials of the JMPR, this demonstration will be oriented along two themes, namely: "The intellectual in the revolution, his contribution to the consolidation of independence and to economic and social development" and "The evolution of Zairian youth with regard to national development".

Through these significant themes, there is no doubt that this demonstration will enable the Zairian student not only to acquire a real awareness of his place in society, but also, and above all to assess his responsibilities in the course of national affairs.

It will likewise be an occasion for him to be reminded, once again, that in Zaire as everywhere in the world, the student has his specific problems. But these must not blind him to the reality of the national environment.

It is of course legitimate for the student to concern himself also, both on the level of reflection and that of elaboration, with the solution of problems which he meets in student life. But it would be a serious mistake on his part to want to reduce the national concerns to the dimensions of his own problems or to seek to inflate the latter to give them dimensions beyond the facts of reality.

If the student is inculcated with Zairian reality, if he learns to cope with the real problems which confront the country, and if he understands the concerns of the authorities and the aspirations of the people, his integration in active life can only be eased and his activity in society become more positive and effective.

Zaire, which has agreed to, and continues to agree to great budgetary sacrifices for education has a right to be more demanding toward the student masses. The contribution of the students to the enrichment of the select group is actually indispensable to the success of the national development.

Hence, the student has the duty to be responsible in the full meaning of the word, if Zairian students enjoy the means necessary for their training, they have obligations toward society.

Summoned to be a future cadre, the student has the obligation to succeed in his studies and to profit from his transition to the university or to the higher institute in order to forge his own personality, to acquire and assimilate knowledge in order then to place it at the service of national development.

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CS0: 3419/873

## BRIEFS

**TRADE TIES WITH USSR--Moscow--**Relations between Zaire and the Soviet Union are developing in various fields, said the state commissioner for international relations of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zaire, Lenguema Dulia, in Moscow on Tuesday. Leguema Dulia said that "the moment has come for the parties to exchange opinions on possibilities for developing bilateral economic cooperation," states a report of the Soviet news agency TASS, carried by ANGOP [Angolan News Agency]. The Zairian leader is heading a delegation of his country to the talks in Moscow on prospects for establishing trade relations between USSR and Zaire. The Soviet delegation is headed by Piotr Kochelev, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During the talks the two parties analyzed the possibilities for developing cooperation in a series of sectors, especially in the joint exploitation of phosphorite mines in Lower Zaire, as well as building a tea factory and promoting planting tea in Kivu Province. Also examined were the prospects and possibilities for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Zaire in training national technicians and engineers and building technical-professional training centers in that African country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Apr 83 p 12] 11634

**TALKS WITH CHINA--**The first commissioner (prime minister) of Zaire, Kengo Wa Dondo, met with the Chinese ambassador to Zaire, Li Shanyi, on Tuesday and discussed Sino-Zairian cooperation. According to AZAP [Zairian Press Agency], the Chinese diplomat said that the meeting with the Zairian prime minister was held in the framework of permanent consultations between the two countries to implement the draft agreements concluded verbally when the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, was in Zaire on an official visit in January. Of these draft agreements the important one is concerning reimbursement of credits granted to Zaire by China, said AZAP. The news agency points out that when the Chinese premier visited Zaire, the two parties decided that these credits were to be repaid in Zairian currency to be reinvested later in Sino-Zairian projects. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Apr 83 p 12] 11634

**MIXED COMMISSION WITH ISRAEL--**A preparatory working session of the Israeli-Zairian mixed commission scheduled for 25 and 28 April in Kinshasa, will meet on Friday at the Zairian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, according to AZAP [Zairian Press Agency]. The director for African affairs of that ministry said that delegates of the departments, organizations and services interested in Israeli-Zairian cooperation will examine the draft air agreement and guarantee for Israeli investments in Zaire. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Apr 83 p 12] 11634

TEL AVIV-KINSHASA AIR LINK--The air link between Tel Aviv and Kinshasa will soon be put into service following the signature, last week in Kinshasa, of an agreement on air connections between Israel and Zaire. The national Israeli airline El-Al plans to extend this new line to Buenos Aires. This agreement had been envisaged during the official visit to Zaire of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, chief Israeli diplomat, last December. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 May 83 p 6] 6108

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DAILY URGES MORE AID TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

AB271900 Dakar PANA in English 1740 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Lusaka, May 27 (ZANA/PANA)--Attacks carried out by Pretoria beyond its borders should not daunt frontline states from ensuring that SWAPO and the ANC prosecute the liberation struggle to final victory against forces of apartheid and repression. Frontline states and other neighboring states should instead step up moral and material aid to liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa.

The TIMES OF ZAMBIA, owned by the party (UNIP) [United National Independence Party], editorial today pointed out that it is a matter of time before Namibia and South Africa are liberated. "The Boers know it and that is why they are panicking," it said. Freedom fighters, the paper said, are no doubt dealing telling blows on the ramparts of apartheid. "Soon they will crumble because they are castles of sand."

The editorial centering on yesterday's activities to mark Africa Freedom Day and the 20th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) said the continent must break the artificial barriers which divide her people into nation-states. This, the paper pointed out, makes it easy for non-African forces to manipulate individual countries.

"This is the time too, to consolidate organizations like the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the preferential trade area, the Economic Community for West Africa States and others intended for regional cooperation and development," the editorial pointed out. There should be no Franco and Anglophone blocs. Let us all think African, it said.

Africa must unite and the time is now, as the late Kwame Nkrumah said, it said and pointed out that the OAU should not be allowed to collapse as it is the continent's only shield against imperialist blows.

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